REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,256—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 8, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time specific contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. STANBURY, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Cochin, Narrakal, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and Akyab, or other place where Instructions may be given.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

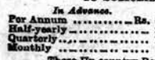
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 6 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	24	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,

THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become he sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long service and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Residents at Mr. Pallonjee's Hotels at Byculla can, when it may suit their convenience, tiffin or dine at his Victoria Hotel, Esplanade; and those residents at this Hotel can avail themselves of similar accommodation at his Byculla Adelphi Hotel.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND AT BUNDER.

TO BE LET,

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD, Malabar Hill, for 15 months certain, commencing from 1st September, or October the latest. Rent Rs. 200 per month, very moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s) PESHAWUR ..	2781	600	C. A. White	12th July.
— KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee.....	19th do.
(s) CATHAY	2365	450	R. T. Dundas,...	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN.....	3777	600	W. Woolcott ..	8th July.
KASHGAR.....	2231	450	E. J. Baker....	22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	600	G. W. Hector....	19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-wares, &c., at Meadow Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-wares, an English built Brougham, a Mail Phaeton, a Bay Horse, Plants, &c., &c., at Upper Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major MACKEY.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ chintzes.
10 cases T. red prints.
16 pieces Danish smoked hams.

An invoice of marble slabs, oblong 4 by 2, and round, 3 feet in diameter.

A few articles of household furniture comprising carved black wood conversation couches drawing room-chairs, bedstead, campcot, arm and without arm chairs, camp and round tables, teapoys, carpets, &c.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency: 1 Commissariat mule.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., on account of the concerned.

An invoice of fancy goods comprising crystal glass, candlesticks, vases, inkstands, toilet boxes, butter pots, cups and bottles, Morocco leather money bags, flower vases, carved wooden candleaticks, inkstands and Boxes, glove boxes, gold embroidered and leather money purses, lady's gilt combs, hair dress pins, porcelain card trays, jewel boxes, Russia leather workboxes, gloves, handkerchiefs, and match boxes, opera glasses, lady's silk umbrellas, wooden flower stands with porcelain vases, silver galvanized lady's worktables, time pieces, bronzed and gilt candlesticks and candelabras, &c.

Now on view.

HIGH COURT.
ARDASEER EDULJEE and others.
vs.
DADABHOY JAMSETJEE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Cornegur, the Receiver appointed in this suit to sell by Public Auction, on the premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., the materials of a four-storied House, No. 38, in Bora Musjid, Cross Lane, within the Fort.

SALE OF HANDMADE PAPERS.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

51	Reams Foolscap	15 lbs.
30	„ Demy	24 „
20	„ Medium	34 „
10	„ Imperial	72 „

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th July 1878.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY, AND THE SIDINGS AT COLABA OF THE SASSOON DOCK COMPANY, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after SATURDAY, the thirteenth of July, instant, until further notice, COTTON and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway, and the Sidings at Colaba, of this Company: of the Sassoon Dock Company; and of the New Colaba Company.

Cotton and other Traffic will not be received at Up-country Stations for conveyance to Colaba after WEDNESDAY, the Tenth instant.

Due notice will be given of the reopening of the Sidings at Colaba for Traffic to and from the respective Sidings after the close of the monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BOOKING OF GOODS TO WARI BUNDER STATION, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 10th of July, instant, until further notice, GOODS of all sorts for Bombay may be consigned to this Company's Station at Wari Bunder as well as to either the Bori Bunder and the Byculla Stations and the Port Trust Sidings.

Consignees should arrange to take delivery at Wari Bunder of Goods that are consigned there. Goods will be conveyed to Wari Bunder and will be charged for at the same rates and dealt with under similar arragements as are at present charged, or in force, to, and at, Bori Bunder.

And Goods conveyed to Wari Bunder must be taken delivery of, and removed by Consignees, or their Agents, within twenty four hours after midnight of the day on which they are available for delivery. If not removed within that time, wharfage at the rate of FOUR ANNAS PER MAUND per day will be charged for all the time beyond.

The existing arrangements, under which, Grain and Seed for Bombay, must be consigned either to Wari Bunder or to the Port Trust Sidings, but not to Bori Bunder or to Byculla, remain in force.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1878.

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED.

THIS WEEK ORDERS REGISTERED.

	Rs.	a.
STANLEY'S AFRICAN TRAVELS.—		
"Through the Dark Continent," 2 Vols., 8vo.	26	4
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.		
Royal Academy Notes, 1878	0	10
Birdwood's Catalogue of British Indian Section of Paris Exhibition	0	10
"Strapmore;" by "Weeder"	0	10
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, June	2	4
Bagot vs. Bagot, Verbatim report	0	10
Report on the Route between Talifu and Momein	3	0
Haug's Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings and Religion of the Parsis...	10	0
Fontaine on Electric Lighting	4	12
Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law of Companies	3	4
Animals and their Social Powers	1	12
Mayer's Experiments in the Phenomena of Light	1	12
Flowers, Their Origin, Shapes, Perfumes and Colours	4	12
Sanderson's Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India	15	12
Metals and their Chief Industrial Applications; by C. R. Alder Wright	2	4
The Domestic World, a Practical Guide in Domestic and Social Economy	1	12
A Laggard in Love; by Annie Thomas...	1	4
Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit	1	4
Fighting the Air; by Florence Marryatt	1	4
A Wingless Angel	1	4
Pool and Paddock	1	4
Scott and Sebright	1	4
Silk and Scarlet	1	4
Saddle and Sirloin	1	4
Sporting Sketches; by Old Bushman	1	4
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. 1, contemporaneous with Kaye's 3rd volume	12	8
Archer's Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49	5	0
Riola's How to learn Russian	7	8
Key to do.	3	4
Walford's Complete Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons, 1878	3	4
Sebastopol Trenches; by Col. Reynell Pack, C. B.	5	8
Morris' Descriptive and Historical Account of the Godavery District	7	8
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1878...	2	8
Family Herald, Vol. 40	3	0
Hollybush Hall, *Coloured Hunting Plates*	9	8
Monier Williams' Modern India	4	12
Daily News War Correspondence from the Fall of Kars to the conclusion of Peace	6	12
Fytche's Burma, Past and Present, 2 Vols.	18	12
Leslie Stephens' Hours in a Library, 2 Vols	5	12
Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. 7	18	12
Burke's Select Works, *Clarendon Press Series*, 2 Vols.	3	0
Chums; a Tale for the Youngsters	3	4
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 3rd Edition, 2 Vols.	13	12
Black's Green Pastures and Piccadilly	3	12
Liesegang's Manual of the Carbon Process of Photography	3	0
Calcutta to Liverpool by China, Japan, and America; by H. W. N.	2	0
Tennyson's Works complete in 1 Volume, various bindings, *from*	3	12
John-a-Dreams, a Tale	4	12
Nelson's Commentaries on the Civil Procedure Code	17	0
Meadows Taylor's Story of My Life	5	12
Large's History of Materialism, Vol. 1...	6	12
Proctor's Myths and Marvels of Astronomy	7	12
Morley's Rousseau	6	0
Macaulay's Life and Letters; by Trevelyan, 2 Vols.	7	8
Forjett's Our Real Danger in India	4	12
Freeman's History and Conquests of the Saracens	2	8
Molesworth's History of England, 1830—1874	4	12

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted

DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case.....	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED,

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. „	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons „	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons „	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs „	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) „	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs „	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks „	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles „	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. „	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests „	Per pair 3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers „	16 0	18 8
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each 6 0	6 0

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash.	A Quality. Credit.	B Quality. Cash.	B Quality. Credit.	C Quality. Cash.	C Quality. Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size „	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers „	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1¾ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. SIMLA.

The Railway Watch,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THIS Watch, although in a German Silver Case, has an English Lever Movement of the finest quality and strongest possible construction. HAMILTON & Co. confidently recommend it to the notice of those of their customers who require a Watch not easily disarranged by rough usage.

In German Silver Cases	Rs. 90 to 120
In Electro-plated Cases	„ 100 to 130
In Solid Silver Cases	„ 135 to 150

Railway Watches.

Silver open face, flat crystal glass front, strong Jewelled Horizontal movement, each ..... Rs. 45

NOTE.—These Watches, which are now so much used in England, are strongly recommended to all who are in want of a low-priced and serviceable timekeeper. We have sold them for years, and as they have always given satisfaction, we are satisfied of their efficiency.

The Exhibition English Lever Watch.

In fine silver, double-bottomed engine-turned Hunting-case, of medium size, and with a first-class full-plate jewelled Lever movement. In GOLD Hunting Cases, Rs. 200, in SILVER Hunting Case, Rs. 95, first quality; Rs. 85, second quality. The *great and unrivalled success* which this *now celebrated* Watch has met with induces us to hope that the devotion of additional attention to its accuracy and finish, and the introduction, if possible of further improvements into its mechanism, will raise the Watch still higher in the estimation of the public.

In Silver Hunting Case, Keyless movement	Rs. 135.
In Gold Hunting Case, Keyless movement	„ 300.

The Aluminium Watch.

With keyless movement, jewelled in many holes and with crystal glass front and back so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it nor to set the hands. This, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

Price in Aluminium Case ..... Rs. 45. *In Silver case* ..... Rs. 50.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
Bombay, 5th July 1878. Rampart Row.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above.....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes..each	12 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 17.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
UPPER GASPER LIGHT VESSEL, ENTRANCE TO RIVER HOOGHLY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the 1st July 1878, and during the time the Pilot brig does the duty of the Upper Gasper Light-vessel, a supplementary maroon will be exhibited from her every quarter of an hour, it will be kept burning for five minutes at a time, leaving an interval of ten minutes between the exhibition of these maroons.

The first maroon will be fired at 7 p.m. and the last at 5 a.m.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 28th June 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Hooghly River, No. 136c; Sea face of Sunderbuns, No. 133a; Palmyras Point to Chittagong, No. 1681: Cocanada to Bassein river, No. 639; Bay of Bengal, No. 70a; Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 115; also, Admiralty Light list (India), 1878; Indian Marine Survey Light List, 1878; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol 1, page 476.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by

EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

EFFERVESCING SALINES, FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Eno's Fruit Salt „	1 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline „	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder „	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline „	1 8 „ 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS

may be made by mixing with any of the above OUR WELL KNOWN

LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS & ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
5, Meadow Street.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, "CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S SPECIAL AGENT AT MANILLA.

"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 1 CHEROOTS,
Rs. 90 per 1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 6TH JULY 1878.

The commercial telegrams received from London to-day report increased firmness in almost every branch of trade, from which it may be inferred that the general opinion at Home is now in favour of Peace being maintained. Consols have again advanced to 96, and although French Rentes are quoted ⅛ lower than on Thursday, they are still ⅜ the unusually high level of 114¼.

In the quotations for Seeds the only alteration is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, for which and also for Rapeseed the markets are quiet. The price of Wheat is unchanged, and the tone of the market is reported to be firm. In the London General Produce Markets the prices of Coffee are unchanged, but Cocoanut Oil has advanced 5s. per ton, Cochin being now quoted £51-10 and Ceylon £40 per ton. The Wool auctions closed strong. Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted at 79½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half and 88 for Fives-and-a-half, which is a decline of ⅛ in the two former and ¼ in the latter.

The Bank of England Returns for the week are as follows :—

Reserve of Notes	£8,800,000.....	Decrease	£21,300,000
Bills Discounted	£22,000,000.....	Increase	£1,300,000
Bullion.....	£23,600,000.....	Decrease	£800,000

which, with the large increase in Bills discounted and decrease in Bullion and Reserve of Notes, can only be looked upon as a very unfavourable one.

The market rate of discount for 3 months' sight Bills is 3 per cent. A further withdrawal from the Bank of England is announced of about £100,000 for Lisbon. The rate of Exchange in Paris on London is now at francs 25·12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was very firm, with Surats steady. The sales amounted to 18,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were on speculation and for export. Prices for East Indian descriptions were unchanged, but Mid-Orleans is quoted at 6¾d. per lb., which is an advance of ⅛d. per lb. "To arrive" Good Oomrawuttee with a Fully Good Fair Clause, May shipment via Cape, is quoted at 5¾d. per lb. The market this morning opened firm, sales probably 8,000 bales. From the figures which we give below it will be seen that the statistical position of the market continues to improve, and with a satisfactory termination to the Congress, and the revival in trade generally, which would undoubtedly follow, there would be every prospect of a considerable advance in prices, and a good consumptive as well as speculative demand for Cotton which would be fostered rather than hindered by the tightening Money Market.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant gives the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,175,000	2,380,000	2,450,000
,, Surats...	360,000	534,000	710,000
For the U. K. only the figures are as follows :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	800,000	1,006,000	1,013,000
Do. London.....	12,000	44,000	51,875
American Afloat.....	108,000	80,000	100,000
E. Indian ,, ...	125,000	160,000	290,000
Total.....	1,045,000	1,290,000	1,454,875
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6¾d.	6¾d.	6d.
,, Fair Dholleras ...	5¼d.	5 3-16d.	4¼d.
Difference.....	1¼d.	1 5-16d.	1¾d.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents. and Futures at 11 3-16 cents per lb. for September shipment.

The American crop figures to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts.....	6,000	7,100	8,300
,, Exports to U. K.	9,000	5,000	13,000
,, ,, to Continent..	5,000	1,000	12,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,198,000	3,921,200	4,070,200
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,948,000	1,830,000	1,936,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,305,000	1,069,000	1,206,000
,, Stock at the Ports...	160,000	247,000	236,000

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very quiet, and rates still have a downward tendency, owing to continued weak advices from Calcutta. The amount of Bills offering has, as usual on Saturdays, been very small, and our quotations show a further decline of 1-16th per Rupee from yesterday, viz :—

Bank Bills, on demand		Is. 7 15-16d. per Rupee.	
Do.	4 months' sight	Is. 8¼ to 1-8 5-16d.	,,
Credits,	4 ,,	Is. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,,	Is. 8½d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	2-18	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are at 100½d. to 3-16d., and 60 days' sight 99½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is fairly steady without many buyers at our quotations, viz:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104½. There is less enquiry for the New Loan, and the rate has in consequence declined to Rs. 101 here, and Rs. 100⅝ in Calcutta, at which there are sellers.

The SHARE MARKET has been very firm throughout the day with an active demand for Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares and further general advance. Bank of Bombays and Nationals are also in request at Rs. 74½ and Rs. 111 per share. In Miscellaneous shares an advance of Rs. 25 per share has taken place in Bombay Saw Mills ; Press Companies' shares are in increased demand at dearer rates.

The COTTON MARKET has been very firm with a good demand for this season of the year for export at a general advance of Rs. 2 to 3 per candy. Business, however, has been checked by the firmness of holders, who are unwilling to meet the demand even at this advance. There are buyers of Good Comrawuttee at Rs. 208 and Fully Good Fair at Rs. 200 per candy, but no transactions have been reported.

SEEDS.—For Linseed there has been rather more enquiry at Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt. In Rapeseed there is little doing at Rs. 7-12 for Yellow Guzerat.

WHEAT is in the same position. The prices ruling here are maintained by the local demand.

FREIGHTS are practically unchanged at 15s. per ton for Measurement and 10s. for Wheat by steamer and 17s.-6d. per ton for Iron sailing vessels to Liverpool.

COALS remain very dull with no change in rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	748½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	208
National Bank of India..	37,320	£20	£12-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	2,048	2,000	all	20 p.c.	810
Freve Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	107
Mazagon Land Co.	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.a.	900
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,600	all	12 p.a.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	300	2,000	1,100	125 do	985
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	566
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	700
Berar Cotton (Sewri)...	150	1,000	calls	45 p.a	490
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	350	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	2,000	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	30 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	300	300	all	15 do	230
East India Press Co....	332	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	250	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	390
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	100	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	342½
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	495
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.-...	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	535

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	850
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,850	all	25 p.a.	1,045
Alfred Mills Co	500	1,000	950	100 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. a.	1,989
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	.. 85	
Bhowanipur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40 p.a.	1,400
Bombay United	1,000	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,075
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	350	all	15 p.a*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	25 p.a*	85
Byculla S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*	775 xd.
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a*	995
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	680
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	855
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,400	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,260
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,175
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.	1,000
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	750	1,000	all	..	950
Jeevraj Balioo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	975
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	980
E. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a.	990
Madras Spinning	900	1,250	all	Nil	790
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p a*	1,200
Manchester (or Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvis S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	320
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30p.a*	1310
Marriage Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,250
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	940
Neriad S. and W. Co...	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	800
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	20 p.a*	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.a*	760
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	75	1,075
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.	850
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	825
Do do. 4 Shares.	600	1,000	250	150 p.a.	305
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Ispia Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. a.	750

*Per Share for the half-year.

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(Nicholls & Co's Financial Circular for June.)

THE Bank's resources have grown largely in excess of the means available for their employment even at the low rate of 4 per cent., at which the minimum still stands. The cash balance stands in the proportion of 70 per cent. on the liabilities, an advance from 63½ per cent., at which ratio it stood at the commencement of the month. There is no likelihood of any further reduction in the *minimum*, the present rate being low enough for commercial purposes. Borrowers possess unusual facilities just now, the bazaar rate being from 1 to 1½ per cent. lower than the Bank's charge. A temporary increase in the demand for money may be looked for to provide for trade requirements at this season of the year, and for financing for the new Loan, but it is not probable that these will result in relieving the Banks to any noticeable extent of their superabundance of capital.

There have already been symptoms of an improvement in the export trade, but the high prices and scarcity of grain will largely restrict operations. The now almost assured prospects of peace, the plethora of money, and the low level of rates for all securities must to some extent quicken the market, and bring about that revival for which we have waited so long. At present there is some uncertainty as to the future of the crops, but reports of the weather remaining favourable will work wonders for the country and for commerce at large, and on this very much now depends after the late consecutive years of famine and severe distress.

The result of the allotment of the new Loan of 2½ crores was looked forward to with some interest, and considerable diversity of opinion existed as to the probable rate of issue. In native quarters the belief prevailed that tenders at lower rates than were consistent with the market value of Government Securities would be accepted, whilst in European quarters a more favourable impression existed, although by no means generally so. The current opinion gathered from European and native quarters alike, was that tenders from 5 per cent. discount would be successful. The actual result was as follows :—

Aggregate amount of tenders	Rs. 5,00,41,900
Minimum rate of accepted tenders	Rs. 97·2
Proportion accepted at minimum rate	34·38
Average rate of issue	98·453
Total amount to be received by Government	Rs. 2,46,07,052

This result cannot be regarded as at all favourable to Government ; the average rate of issue was far below the actual worth of 4¼ per cent. paper (being a fifteen years's currency.) Nothing could justify the belief that so low a rate would be reached except in the prospect of a coming depreciation in Government paper of all denominations. And such a depreciation there appeared no sound reason to apprehend. If 5½ per cent. paper, having only one year to run, has for some time past remained firm at Rs. 103 and 104, surely the new 4½ per cents. were worth more than Rs. 98-6-10. The fact that this rate was below the actual value has been abundantly proved by steady sales of the new paper at prices ranging from Rs. 99 to Rs. 100-4, and the latter may be taken as the closing quotation. In our last Circular we hasarded the belief that tenderers at Rs. 99, or thereabouts, would be successful ; this estimate was based on the rate prevailing for 4 per cents., which then quoted at 94-12. The price of this stock fell 13 annas before the opening of tenders and this would bring our calculation to Rs. 98-4, something below the accepted average.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January. To 28th April 1877.	To 27th April 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
GUARANTEED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main	12566036	12909736	...	685300
East Indian, Jabulpur	1644622	1926744	...	377878
Eastern Bengal	1104271	1349078	244707	...
Sindh and Rohilkhund ...	1411372	1403006	82536	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	3341185	3454201	143016	...
Madras	3273956	2951194	...	1022554
South Indian	906118	983162	77044	...
Great Indian Peninsula ...	12335501	11946260	...	389741
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	3078635	2785268	...	293367
Total.....	40690188	38471651	...	2188587
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	36330	48430	12100	...
Nalhati	28343	35872	7529	...
Rajputana	937481	992638	55157	...
Delhi	119942	294727	182851	...
Khamgaon	28473	33979	5506	...
Amraoti	40327	50245	9918	...
Wardha Valley	26,921	53947	27026	...
Nizam's	248876	289314	40438	...
Tirhut	92139	146047	53908	...
Punjab Northern	200300	285034	98134	...
Neemuch	19417	51504	31587	...
Northern Bengal	...	213399	213399	...
Bancoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	399954	399954	...
Sindia	...	631631	31581	...
Dhond and Munmad	...	521024	21024	...
Total.....	1765099	2960365	1195266	...
Grand Total.....	22425287	41483016	...	993271
Gross Estimated Expenses..	10693518	20273638	...	...
Net Receipts.....	22731469	21159331	...	1572138

a—Total receipts from 10th January to 27th April 1878.
b—Total receipts from 15th March to 27th April 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Paterson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and five deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA, 1,592 tons, Captain Geo. Read, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Liverpool, 8th June, via the Suez Canal, she brought the following cargo :—1,003 packages piecegoods, 466 bales twist, 51 kegs lead, 200 weights, 56 cases medicine, 14 packages beef, 25 packages pork, 799 cases tin plates, 7 drums oil, 28 packages paint and color, 25 cases slates, 279 packages wine and spirits, 10 kegs nail, 2 cases lamps, 4 packages earthenware, 135 cases soap, 75 casks porter, 21 cases clocks, 100 kegs whiting, 150 kegs read lead, 147 cases tobacco, and some packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	India (s)	Read	Liverpool, June 8.
7	Nyhewell	Thomas.....	Dundee, April 6.
	Peshawur (s)	White	Calcutta, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
6	Rhoda	Legg	Callao.
	Akola (s)	Russel	Kurrachee.
	Africa (s)	Paterson	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Scootra, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

July.	ARRIVALS.		
2	City of Mecca(s).....	Gordon	Liverpool, May 25.
	Pembs (s)	Guy	Singapore, June 14.
3	Mira (s).....	Lee	Liverpool, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

July 2.—Steamer Mediator. Ships Nebo and Maggie E. Seed Barques Ernestine and Jane Porter.
,, July 3—Steamers Clive, Coorla, and Reliance. Barque Abbie Carver.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mira—Mr Smalpage, Mr Comrie, Mrs Comrie and child, Miss Malony, and Mrs Endle.

MADRAS.

July.	ARRIVALS.	
5	D, of Sutherland(s).	Calcutta.
July.	DEPARTURES.	
3	Mcinam (s)	Galle.
	Procurseur (s).....	Marseilles.
4	Abdel Kader	Batavia.
	Tynedale	London via Coast.
5	Andaman.....	Coast.
	B. Clydebank	Batavia.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. Meinam, to Marseilles :—Mr and Mrs Hooper, Captain Cunningham and Captain J Price.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—1 cask white zinc paint, Dawoodbhoy Abdool Cadur.
Trentham Hall s—5 cases copal varnish, Dawoodbhoy Abdool Cadur ; 8 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Speke Hall s—324 bars iron, Yeapal Gopejee.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—9 cases clocks, Hajee Oomnun Tar Mahamed, 35 cases oilmen's stores and 2 cases salad oil, Allybhoy Hemsoodin.
Surat s—25 drums copal varnish, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Sumatra s—13 packages beads, Mahamedbhoy E-soothboy.
Bernina s—9 casks white zinc, Sallaybhoy Tyebjee and Co.
European s—200 casks china clay, Manuckjee P M Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana s—400 cwts gall, Canjee Jaitha.
Bernina s—170 cwts coir rope, Megjee Mooljee ; 190 cwts coir yarn, Cursoms and Khetsee and Co ; 10 bales hemp, Nursee Khutsow ; 65 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 20 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 439 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraz ; 58 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee.
Trentham Hall s—480 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 457½ cwts sursee seed, Ramchunder Jankidass ; 636 cwts rice, Oodhowjee Nathoo ; 251 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 40 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee ; 106 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adam ; 50 bales wool, and 75 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Pursotum.
Bellona s—2,638½ cwts rice, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Glanford, Wyllie and Co ; 84 bales cotton, Bamboji Choonilall ; 125 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 26 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 134 bales cotton, Ramcurnon Kampertab.
Stockbridge—525 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper—119 cwts sandalwood and 2 cases peacock feathers, Nugindass Fuckerbhoy.
Travancore s—5 bales skins and 4 bales hides, Currimbhoy Sanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—105 cwts broken glasses, and 30 cwts melted spelter Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 52 bales twist, Ebram Noordin ; 9 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 22 chest opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahabod ; 21 chest opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 10 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 2 bales twist and 2 bales cotton gray T cloth, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 2 cwts almond, Goolamhoosein John Mahomed ; 32 chest opium, Dávid Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—32 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 3 chests opium, Hunumtram Hurdewdass ; 14 chests opium, Magonlall Venichund ; 18 chests opium, Vaneechund Joisdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 5th July 1878.
Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·587
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·972
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded : 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	74·0
General Direction of Wind. SSW, WSW, W, WzW, WNW, WSW, SSW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	497
Fall of Rain	5·85
Total fall during the month	18·79
,, year	39·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th July....	0·31

HIGH COURT—JULY 8.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
For Investigation under Section 468 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Dhurmabai vs Cole Bodia Rama.

LONG CAUSES.

137-78—In person (a pauper)—Hajee Dadoo, &c, vs Shaik Boodan Dadoo Mahomed—Pestonjee K—Part heard.
Act 34 58—Nanu and H—In the matter of Ramchunder Gopinath Lunatic vs Satayabhamabai—Petitioner.
603-77—Fletcher and C—Ruttonjee Dossabhoy B vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy—Jefferson and P.
771-77—Remington, H and C—Y E Dewaker vs Bynabai and another—Crawford and B. and Tyabjee and S.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
For further directions and costs.

794-73—Tyabjee and S—Nanabai vs Dorabjee Framjee and another—Prescot and W.
616-74—Jefferson and P—Ebrahim Abdool Currim vs Rahimtoola Hajee Abdoola and others—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

25-78—Mr Bicknell—Kursondass Naronjee and others vs Kesowjee Jadowjee and another—Craigie, L and O and Bhaishunker N.
646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Crawford and B.
198-78—Bhaishunker N—Motichund Haruckchund vs C H Reynolds and another—Lynch and T.
799-77—C H Khan—Cawasjee Merwanjee vs Sutkel Succooba Mistry.
585-76—Rimington, H and C—Arut Kirpal vs C A Turner—Mr F Turner.
100-78—Janardhun and G—Hajee Ahmed Hajee C and another vs Arub Oomer and others.
726-77—Rimington, H and C—Nemrass Notundass vs Shaik Essa bin &c,—Macfarlane and G.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—V M Panday and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey—Tyabjee and S.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Panday and others—Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]
FOR JUDGMENT.

621-77—M H Khan—C Valabdass vs L Walabai and others—Fletcher and S.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

215-78—Shapurjee and T—C A Turner vs Khooshal Nanjee—Ardaser and H.
218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shriman Goswani Shri, &c, vs Goswani Shri Girdharilaljee, &c,—Rimington, H and C.
226-78—Ardaser and H—D Hormusjee Fatel vs Joseph Abramovitz.
227-78—Hearn, C and L—R P Billimoria vs Samjee Jadowjee—Jefferson and P.
230-78—M M Munshi—Morarjee Jaitha and another vs Heerjee Cookerda and others—Rimington, H and C.
248-78—Fletcher and S—The New D P S and W Co vs Joseph Abramovitz and another—Rimington, H and C.

LONG CAUSE.

631-77—Jefferson and P—Nemjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T.—Part heard.
68-78—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co vs Dossal Ramchundra and another—Jefferson and P—Part heard.
253-77—Mr Fletcher—Syed Yoosab bin, &c vs Ahmed Sulliman and others—Craigie, L and O.—In person.
17-78—French and Bhonsulay—Kesher vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla—Muljee and B.
622-69—Macfarlane and G—Essa bin Khulifa and others vs Haji Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and S.
235-77—J C Cama—Manekjeebai and another vs P H Sumtook and others—M M Munshi and Ardaseer and H.
77-78—Bhaishunker N—Narottumdass Bappoosa vs Dewooreebai—Macfarlane and G.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1878.

THERE can be very little doubt that Mr. Gladstone has postponed his motion regarding the Vernacular Press Act till the 16th inst, in the hope that by that time the Congress will be over, and that Conservative members will consequently feel themselves at liberty to vote without considering too closely what effect the division may have on the fate of the Ministry. We hope that the result of the debate will be to eject Lord Beaconsfield from office. Anything more infamous than this Minister's conduct at Berlin it would be impossible to imagine. He has actually sanctioned the cession of Batoum, after having for months through Mr. Layard, encouraged the Turks to resist the claim of Russia to this port. He is evidently intoxicated, like our Indian Imperialists, with the possession of power, or he would not have fancied that it was possible for him to expose England to such dishonour, and still retain the office of Prime Minister. When he returns to England, the wrongs of Sir Robert Peel will be at last avenged.

THE provisions of the new Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in Bombay, which Mr. Cockerell has just introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council, appear to be well calculated to effect the special object for which they are designed, that, namely, of reducing to a minimum the amount of property, movable or immovable, on which it is possible for a ryot to borrow money. The new Code of Civil Procedure has already exempted from attachment for debt the ryot's implements of husbandry ; and it is now proposed, not indeed to make land quite inalienable, but to multiply obstacles to its sale or even to the effecting of mortgages upon it, by requiring that all contracts pledging immovable property shall be registered, that no such property shall be sold to meet the owner's liabilities except in satisfaction of a debt for which it has been specifically pledged, and that Courts having insolvency jurisdiction shall be empowered to declare a person insolvent on his personal application, although he may not have been arrested in execution of a decree. When this Bill has become law, the ryot will be left with no securities to pledge and no chance of keeping open, as he does now, a general credit account with the money-lender. Money may still be borrowed on the mortgage of land ; but the sowkar will be exceedingly cautious how much he advances on such security when all such contracts must be registered, and when each stage of every transaction between creditor and debtor will be closely watched by the Civil Courts. The result of the new legislation will be, in short, to ruin the profession of money-lending in the Deccan, or, in other words, to drive out of the country the capitalist who now provides the peasant farmer from year to year with the means of cultivating the land, feeding and clothing himself and his family till the crops ripen and paying the Government its land revenue. We doubt if the ryot will be grateful for this protection ; and we do not understand how the Government means either to get the land cultivated or its own rent paid without the intervention of the capitalist, unless it increase to admit that this pressure is most severe in the Deccan, where there can be no doubt that it has made British rule exceedingly unpopular

country that the credit without which the Deccan ryots cannot even afford to buy seed to put in the ground should be killed, and the land consequently go out of cultivation ; nor should we have thought that a Government which finds in the land tax the principal source of its revenue could contemplate such a result of its legislation with equanimity. The Government of India, however, is evidently possessed with the vulgar idea of a sowkar, that he is a ruthless blood-sucker who deserves no more mercy than is shown to a mosquito ; whereas he is an absolutely necessary element of the social fabric in the agricultural districts of the Deccan, and there is abundant evidence to show that his influence is on the whole beneficial, that, as a rule, he does not treat the ryot unfairly, and that in many cases he is more sinned against than sinning.

But, in any case, we should like to be told how the Government is going to do without him. The sentimental attempt to create an independent peasant proprietary in the Deccan is confessedly a prodigious failure. Three-fourths of the agricultural population are so deeply plunged in debt that they have become mere labourers on the land which nominally belongs to them ; and agriculture cannot possibly be carried on without capital as well as labour. Nor can a ryot oppressed with debts pay his rent with the appalling regularity which the revenue survey system of this Presidency requires, unless he has a capitalist to advance him some ready money when each half-yearly rent day comes round. We learn from Mr. Cockerell's speech that, shortly before Sir Philip Wodehouse quitted office, the Government of Bombay, in a letter reviewing the report of the Deccan Riots' Commission, "accepted the "general conclusions of the Commission "in regard to the excessive indebtedness "of a large proportion of the ryots in "the districts to which the inquiry had ex-"tended, and the causes of it, but did not "consider that any case had been made out "against the existing land assessments or the "system under which the Government revenue "was realized, as reasonably entitled to be "reckoned amongst the causes of the ryots' "present embarrassments." Why is not this letter published ? The opinion given by the Commissioners was very distinct as to the injurious effect, in many instances, of the present system of land revenue assessment and collection in Bombay ; and anyone can understand that, even if it were the fact that the Government share of the produce was never very large,—though we have often shown that in the Deccan it forms a considerable proportion of the whole yield of the land,—the pressure of making a fixed money payment twice a year must often be sufficient by itself to plunge into debt peasant farmers who live from hand to mouth. Three years ago Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government frankly acknowledged that the assessments in the Deccan were excessive ; but it would appear from the statement made by Mr. Cockerell, and from Sir Richard Temple's cheerful announcement to the Secretary of State that he would have no difficulty in collecting two years' land revenue at once in districts which have for two successive years had a short rainfall, that the old school of believers in the perfection of the Bombay revenue survey has regained its ascendancy, and that all the woes of the ryot are to be ascribed henceforth to that "hated oppressor," the sowkar. According to these gentlemen, the beneficence of the Government and the moderation of the land tax are generally acknowledged. We have, however, abundant means of knowing what the people themselves think about these matters, and we venture to predict that the removal of the "hated oppressor" will not facilitate the collection of the land revenue, or increase the prosperity of the Deccan.

The unwillingness of Sir Richard Temple to admit that any possible fault can be found with the land revenue system in the Deccan is, no doubt, closely connected with a theory which he has set forth on several occasions since he came to this side of India, and notably in his speech last autumn at Dharwar, in which he entreated the koonbees to rejoice the heart of Her Majesty, their Queen and Empress, by continuing to multiply as fast as ever they could, since it was an egregious error to imagine that population in India was increasing more rapidly than the means of subsistence. Sir Richard holds what we believe to be the correct opinion that there is much exaggeration in the common talk of the day about the poverty of India. We wish, however, that he would condescend to state, in some detail, his reasons for thinking that India is in a tolerably flourishing condition, for the contrary opinion has gained many disciples in England. We were fairly astonished the other day, in reading a book which is generally spoken of by the English papers as one of some authority,—Wilson's "Resources "of Modern Countries,"—to find that the author gravely accepts Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's estimate of £277,000,000 as the total value of the agricultural produce of India in a year of good harvests, and founds thereon an argument as to the extremely small tax-paying power of the people of India, and the certainty that even this power, such as it is, must go on decreasing. Everybody in Bombay knows that the Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is really a Bombay Cockney, who knows as much about Indian agriculture as the late Mr. Winkle knew about partridge-shooting ; and a very simple calculation, which we put at the service of Sir Richard Temple for use in his next Minute, will show the utter absurdity of Mr. Dadabhai's estimate. We take his own statement of the population of British India—170,500,000—as correct, though it is within the mark. It is certain that this population manages to live somehow or other from year to year, and even to go on increasing. The millions who perish in years of famine do not die because there is no food, but because either they have no money to pay for it, or there are no roads by which it may be conveyed to them. Moreover, as India imports no food, its inhabitants must live entirely on the produce of its soil. Well, what is their average expenditure on food ? Employers of native labour tell us,—and we wonder the fact was never brought to light in the course of the controversy about the proper rate of subsistence money to be allowed to recipients of famine relief,—that coolies generally require 10 annas a week as grain money, that is to say, as the actual cost of what they eat and drink. Let us take this sum, which is surely moderate enough, as the average expenditure of each man, woman, and child of the whole population of 170,500,000. We thus get a total sum of 1,705,000,000 annas or Rs. 106,562,500 as the weekly subsistence money of the whole population. For a year, therefore of 52 weeks, we find that the population must consume food to the value of Rs. 5,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE MONSOON.

POONA, JULY 7.

No rain to-day up to Callian; from Callian to Lanowlee occasional smart showers, but no continuous fall between Lanowlee and Poona no rain, but evidences everywhere of recent downpour and sky threatening. The river is full. Rain has continued here every day from Friday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JULY 6.

The Congress has invited the Porte to agree to a rectification of the Greek frontier.

BERLIN, JULY 6.

The Congress met to-day and agreed in principle to maintain the treaty stipulations prohibiting the passage of the Dardanelles by foreign war vessels. It has also been agreed to cede Batoum to Russia, and make Batoum a free port. The question of dismantling the fortifications, and forbidding Russia to fortify the coast, still remains to be settled.

A resolution of the Congress concerning the new boundary line of Greece suggests that a line be drawn from the mouth of the river Solembria to the mouth of the river Kalama, and that in the event of any difficulty in the matter the great Powers shall offer their mediation.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The following members of the Indian Council dissent from Lord Cranbrook's despatch of the 31st May on the Vernacular Press Act which has been presented to Parliament, viz. Sir Erskine Perry, Sir W. Muir, and Colonel Yule; whilst Sir B. H. Ellis, Sir H. Norman, Sir F. Halliday, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir W. Merewether, Sir H. Montgomery, the Hon'ble E. Drummond, and Mr. Andrew Cassels, approved it. Mr. Dalyell abstained from voting.

The Shah of Persia has conferred on Sir Albert Sassoon the order of the Lion and Sun (First class).

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The decisions arrived at by the Congress have caused dissatisfaction with everybody, and the London Conservative journals and the Paris papers have vigorously attacked them.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The transport Simoom instead of the Euphrates is going to Malta with the Tamar, Orontes, and Himalaya. The Euphrates, Crocodile, and Serapis have been ordered to prepare for ordinary relief service.

THE ACHEEN WAR.

BATAVIA, JULY 6.

Large reinforcements are proceeding to Acheen, where, it is rumoured, a serious outbreak has taken place.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

SUEZ, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 5, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton ..... 51,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded..... 3,000 do.
Total Week's Sales of Surats ..... 3,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton .... 30,000 do.
Do. do. Surats..... 10,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton..... 800,000 do.
Do. do. Surats..... 65,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..... 12,000 do.

LONDON, JULY 5, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.
The London Cotton Market has been quieter.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5½d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings 6
8½ lbs. do. 7-1/4
40s. Mule Twist 7-1/4
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 79½
4½ per cent. do. 79½
5½ per cent. do. 88
3 per cent. Consols for Account 96
6 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 114½
Bar Silver 52½
Total coin in the Bank of England £35,900,000
Do. Notes in circulation £21,400,000
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on the 3rd inst. show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes .. £ 8,000,000 .... Dec. £1,800,000
Bills Discounted .. £22,000,000 .... Inc. £1,300,000
Bullion ..... £22,000,000 .... Dec. £ 800,000
About £100,000 in specie has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Lisbon.
Arrival.—Benvoirlich.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 6, 8-8 A. M.

French Steamer Yangtse, from China, arrived.

GALLE, JULY 6, 7-0 A. M.

French Steamer Peiho, from Aden, arrived.

MADRAS, JULY 6, 10-30 A. M.

Following from Singapore:—Manilla Mail postponed till 11 a.m., Monday, 8th.

GALLE, JULY 6, 9-52 A. M.

French Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 7.

CANNANORE, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W.; thermometer max. 86; min. 73; W. B. 79; barometer 29-78. Fall of rain 2 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N.W. 3; thermometer 81·5; barometer 29·888. Fall of rain 1 inch 60 cents.

Mangalore, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E.S. W. Fall of rain 61 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy: wind S. W. 3, moderate: thermometer 81. Fall of rain 3 inches 96 cents.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 6, 11 A.M.

BAROMETER rising over all India, except the Bombay coast. The rise is greatest in the northern Punjab, where it is two-tenths of an inch. Wind strong in Southern Bengal and on the Bombay coast. Rain is general, except in Upper India. Moderate rain in Assam and Bengal. Fair rain in Orissa, Bombay and the Central Provinces. Cuttack twenty-three tenths, Bombay forty-two tenths, Belgaum two inches, Khandwa fourteen tenths, Jubbulpore thirteen tenths. Light showers in the Madras Presidency, but rain deficient in the south-western provinces. Bareilly eight-tenths, Allahabad quarter inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colabs. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered ...	33 81	44 24	43 54
July 5 Friday	5 55	.....	.....
6 Saturday	2 42	2 0	1 60
7 Sunday	.....	0 82	0 72
Total.....	41 78	47 6	45 86
Fall up to 7th July 1877	.....	28 55	29 58
" " 6th " "	36 [illegible]	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE MONSOON.

SURAT, July 6th.—Rainfall up to 9 a.m. 47 cents more. Weather rainy.

BROACH, 6th.—32 cents more rain to 6 a.m. to-day. Weather showery.

BARODA, 6th.—No rain.

AHMEDABAD, 6th.—Rainfall 24 cents yesterday.

VEERAMGAUM, 6th.—Weather cloudy. Fall of rain last night 33 cents.

WUDWAN, 6th—Yesterday's rainfall 38 cents.

MADRAS, Thursday.—Last night at half-past 10 the rain which had threatened all day, commenced to fall, and for about an hour a heavy downpour was experienced, which has soaked the ground, and contributed a good deal of water to tanks. The rain was accompanied by very strong wind, as well as by thunder and lightning. The fall of rain during the night registered 1·35 inches. To-day the sky has been overcast, and there is a humid feeling about the atmosphere, that encourages the hope that more rain is near. There is hardly any wind. The thermometer in the shade has stood at 86½° during the day. The esplanades and compounds are already green with new grass; and trees and hedges are bursting out into new foliage. We had close upon 4 inches from midnight on Sunday to midnight on Wednesday. This is not our monsoon, and as wet July is not usual with us; but the rain which falls here is valuable, not only on its own account, but also as showing that in all probability the parts of the Presidency inland which want rain are coming in for a bountiful share of the blessing. If the wind should keep down during the next fortnight there may then be an end to all anxiety about the season, for the exceptionally heavy fall of rain on the Western coast lately proves that there is ample moisture. The more it rains, the more moist does the ground become, and the less chance there is of the wind rising to drive the rain-laden clouds sea-wards. Last year rain began here on the 15th July, and continued until the end of August.—*Mail.*

MADRAS, Friday 4 p. m.—No rain fell yesterday, and none has yet fallen to-day. The sky is overcast, and the temperature continues mild.—*Mail.*

BANGALORE, Wednesday.—The clouds which had been long gathering overhead, at length burst on Sunday evening last, and such a shower of rain Bangalore has not experienced for months past. At 7 o'clock, down came the rain, and fell in an incessant downpour till 10 p. m., but it continued to drizzle after that till daybreak. The quantity gauged in the Pettah was 2 inches 20 cents, and in the observatory in the cantonment, 1 inch 85 cents. All the tanks and wells are full.—*Examiner.*

BELLARY, JULY 3.—I fancy that it could only be an inveterate grumbler that would grumble now, the weather being all that an agriculturist could desire. A traveller by rail cannot but be surprised at the improved appearance of the country. Tree and herb green, and fodder for cattle abundant, and a plentiful supply of water. Most of the reservoirs, as seen from the line, are more or less supplied, and there is every prospect that the present year will turn out a favourable one.

P. S.—I open this to pen the fact that we are getting a glorious downpour.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8¼ to 1-8 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 6 ,, ...	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,, ...	2·13	,,

WE hear that a Commission, consisting of Dr. Cruikshank, President, Major Probyn, and Mr. Monteath, C. S., will assemble at Poona this month to inquire into and report upon the discipline and management of jails.

WE have to record with regret the sudden death in London on the 14th ult. of a man whose face and name were some few years ago familiar in Bombay. Arthur St. John Richardson, C.S., was a scholar and a sportsman. In his youth there were few more daring spearsmen in Guzerat. Richardson on Leporello was often in the van with good men behind. On the turf, Hoffman and other horses ran with success for "the Stranger." He was in the Bombay Secretariat also, and for years his hospitality at Ahmednuggur, where he was Sessions Judge, was proverbial. Arthur Richardson since his retirement has lived amidst books, happy in his family. A kindly gallant spirit has left us.

WE are informed that in view of the importance that is attached by the military authorities to the winter camps of exercise, provision for one was made in the budget this year, though it was felt that untoward circumstances, such as a European war or an Indian famine, might intervene to prevent its being held. Up to the present time it is still uncertain how far these possible contingencies may interfere with the proposed arrangements, but barring such interference it is probable that the camp will be formed at Hussan Abdul about the 1st December next. No details of the troops likely to be assembled are as yet available.

MAJOR WILLOUGHBY OSBORNE is expected in Bombay to-morrow, and will go temporarily to Bhopal.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BIDDULPH has gone to Moradabad, to inquire into the merits of the recent fracas there between Colonel Hamilton and a Staff officer.

THE Parsee communities of Surat and some other towns having petitioned the Government of India that Parsees may be exempted from the operation of the Administrator General's Act, 2 of 1874, the question has been referred for report to the local Governments concerned.

A DIVIDEND has been declared by the Bank of Madras at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year just ended, Rs. 25,000 have been carried to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to Rs. 6,25,000. The balance at credit of Profit and Loss is Rs. 41,933 carried forward to next half year.

THE Bank of Bengal have added Rs. 1,50,000 to their Reserve Fund, and carried forward Rs. 40,000. Their reserve on the 31st December last amounted to Rs. 20,00,000, but owing to an unexpected claim for payment of some old notes, which were not supposed to be in existence, the reserve was reduced to Rs. 18,79,487, so that the amount now added to it barely does more than restore it to its position at the beginning of the year, or about 10 per cent. of the capital. The reserve of the Bank of Madras now amounts to 12½ per cent. of its capital, so that the Bank of Madras is still ahead of the Bank of Bengal in this respect.

AN address has been presented to Colonel Keatinge, late Chief Commissioner of Assam, at Dhoobree, from the most influential of the native residents of Assam, *viz.* the zemindars of Goalparah. The Rajah of Bijnee, who read the address, is the largest landholder in the province, having a densely populated pergunnah of over 1,200 square miles in extent. The arrangements made at Dhoobree for Colonel Keatinge's reception reflected great credit on the zemindars. The town was brilliantly illuminated at night, and Colonel Keatinge took his departure next day among the general regrets of the people, with whom he seems to have been most popular.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Nellore District writes: —"The revenue officers are busy collecting two years' taxes, and although last year the crop out-turn was *nil* in many cases, and never more than one-third, no mercy is shown. The full cess has been put on, and all the small ryots are being crushed by sale of their lands, which they have held for generations."

THERE was a very tragic scene at Moisadal on Tuesday during the celebration of the *Ruth* festival. Of the hundreds that were dragging the car, seven men slipped and were run over. Five died instantly; the remaining two were promptly removed to hospital, where they lie in a precarious state.

A CORRESPONDENT at Krishnaghur sends the following mournful story to the *Mirror*:—At Dignaghur, a village 7 or 8 miles to the south of Krishnaghur, three brothers, all of tender age, climbed up a tree to get a bird's nest, when, unfortunately, lay a venomous snake, and as fate would have it, all the three brothers were bitten by it successively, and all died soon after. The father of the boys, who came to the spot afterwards in quest of them, seeing the fate of his children, committed suicide by hanging himself in the same tree. And the mother, when she came to know of the unfortunate occurrence recorded above, shut herself up in her own room and ultimately followed her husband and hanged herself!

As detailed in a vernacular paper, the *Koh-i-Noor*, on the night of the 20th ultimo, at Gujrat, a large number of persons were at an entertainment when suddenly the roof gave way, and 50 persons were buried under the *debris*. The Deputy Commissioner with the Police were soon on the spot, and exerted themselves in removing those who had been entombed. Nineteen out of the 50 who were in the house were found dead, and the remaining number were more or less severely injured. It was the celebration of either a native wedding or a funeral feast, and with the exception of those killed on the spot, *viz.* seven women, six boys and six girls who appear to have been suffocated, no one seems to have been injured, and no admissions into hospital are recorded. A native doctor was in attendance shortly after the accident, and the resuscitation of the sufferers was attempted by artificial respiration, but without avail.

MR. WHITE, who was charged with having murdered one of the servants of the Tentulbaria factory, Krishnagur, was tried by Mr. Stevens at the head-quarters of the district, and has been committed to the Calcutta Sessions, which are now being held.

A KAREETA from the Viceroy to the Maharana of Mysore, was formally presented to the Maharajah last Tuesday by Colonel Hay, the Deputy Commissioner and Guardian at Mysore. An Imperial salute was fired in honor of the occasion.

THE *Madras Mail*—We understand that it is the intention of the Madras Government, with the approval of the Government of India, and the sanction of the Secretary of State, to raise Mr. T. Muthusami Iyer, the Third Judge of the Small Cause Court, and recently Acting District Judge of Madura, to the bench of the High Court of Madras. This appointment cannot but be applauded in some, and deprecated in other quarters. It will be taken for granted, easily enough, that Mr. Muthusawmi Iyer is an official *sans reproche*. It will be assumed that the Government have watched his career, have satisfied themselves of his integrity, and have been convinced that he possesses the requisite attainments for the exalted position to which they are about to raise him. There must, however, be very different opinions of the advisability of an innovation that is the first of the kind in this Presidency. The Government have not acted with precipitation in the matter, since the step has been some years under consideration. And they have had the advantage of learning the estimation in which the Government of India and the Calcutta High Court held the late Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, and hold the present Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter. The experiment of placing a native on the High Court Bench has thus been given a fair trial in the metropolis, and the result has not disappointed the expectations of those who were responsible for it. No similar experiment has yet been made in Bombay, but perhaps a corresponding appointment in the Western Presidency to that which is impending in Madras has been determined upon. It is a weighty argument in favor of such an appointment, that the experience of the Judges of the High Court of Bengal has for some years been in favor of it. It is not an unreasonable anticipation that in the Minor Presidencies also it will be found that the High Courts will be the stronger for the infusion of native blood.

THE *Pioneer*—Every now and then the Wahabis wake from their slumbers. Their latest effort has been an endeavour to impress upon the faithful that the world is about to come to an end. In a proclamation which has been posted in nearly every mosque in Northern India, the 11th of July next is fixed for the fulfilment of the prophecy. The story, as set forth in the manifesto, runs as follows:—A priest in the mosque at Medina has lately had a visit from the Prophet. The Prophet laments the degenerate condition of his followers, and attributes the recent short rainfalls and consequent scarcity to neglect of his precepts, and to the corruption and apathy of the judges who sit over his people. (This, by the bye, is a matter worthy the notice of the Famine Commission.) The Prophet, moreover, asserts that only seven Mussulmans have attained to Eternal Bliss since his own admission to Paradise. This state of things is so unsatisfactory, that the Almighty has decided that the sun shall rise in the west instead of the east on the 11th July; and on that day all who call themselves True Believers shall be struck with blindness and dissolution follow immediately. "If there be a word of falsehood," adds the priest, "in what I have stated, let my face be blackened for ever?"

THE Calcutta Municipality is in a condition which may be understood by the familiar metaphors of being in "hot water," or as "sticking in the mud." In more sober language, it may be said that trouble and vexation have overtaken that representative body, in consequence of defalcations that have been discovered and more that are suspected; further, there has been large unsanctioned expenditure, and general laxity of control. At the meetings of the Commissioners hard words are used, and criminating charges made, so that we may soon expect to hear of somebody being handed over to the hangman. The *Indian Daily News* speaks out on the subject:—"There are few who have watched at all attentively matters Municipal for the past few months but will be of opinion that there is 'something rotten in the state of Denmark,' and that it is probable we shall have to 'hang somebody.' The *laches* which have been brought to light, and more so even the *laches* undiscovered but openly talked of, doubtless lead up to a conclusion that, in this vast machine, some of its essential parts have got clogged, and that a good overhauling has become very necessary. We are far from desiring to say that credit is not due to those commissioners who have taken the trouble to bring to notice matters which beyond doubt stand in need of inquiry, and probably of considerable reform. The worst of it is, in cases of large bodies, where a scandal is exposed, that an impression is apt to run through men's minds, that an evil which may exist in one department will inevitably be found in another form in some other department; that in fact, laxity of control in one section of an office implies a want of sufficient general supervision; but the discovery of wrong-doing in one instance, involves the necessity of a wholesale overhauling. There is something to be said in favour of such a view, but there is danger in too zealous and hasty an application of it."

THE *Englishman*—In the remarks we lately made on the admission of natives into European Volunteer Corps, our objections to the Government order were based not on any supposed want of courage on the part of natives, or on the assumption that they would prove disloyal, but on the existence of certain feelings on the part of the European members of corps which would render the admission of natives fatal to their efficiency, if not to their very existence. Whether these feeling are justifiable or not is a question into which it is unnecessary for us to enter. As long as they exist, it is impossible to ignore them with safety, and their existence is a fact which the natives themselves would be the last to deny. These feelings cannot be eradicated by order of Government, and any attempt to ignore or override them will only intensify them. In all probability the order to which we are referring will remain a dead letter. Natives will probably be loth to place themselves in a position in which they would be so supremely uncomfortable as in a company of European volunteers; and if they should not show this discretion, commanding officers will prefer the odium of refusing them admission to the risk of the European members resigning. If, in spite of the representations of commanding officers, Government should insist on the admission of native applicants, it would simply show that, for some reason or other, it wished to kill the volunteer movement in India, but lacked the courage to adopt direct measures for the purpose.

THE *Statesman* has the following remarks on the same subject:—The reply of the Government of India to the petition from Bombay by the Parsees, to be allowed to form a Volunteer Corps of natives, cannot be felt to be satisfactory by anyone. The subject is an invidious one, but we gain nothing by shirking the difficulty. Instead of a gracious "Yes" or a decisive "No," the Government, while disallowing separate native corps, has the insincerity to say that there can be no objection to native gentleman enrolling themselves in existing regiments. Ignorant as Simla is of the state of opinion in the plains, it must be aware of the fact that native gentlemen could not offer themselves as volunteers to existing corps, without submitting the Colonels to the odium of refusing them, or causing the resignation of the present members. The Government simply shirks the unpleasant duty of refusing the prayer of the petition. If the permission could be given to the Parsees only, the difficulty would be less. Perhaps under restrictions the request might have been granted, but it was neither generous nor fair to throw the odium of the decision upon the commanding officer of the Volunteers. Knowing what the Parsees are—an aspiring race who are desirous of emulating Englishmen in everything manful and enterprising—it would have been better we think to give them frankly the permission they desired. We can conceive no possible harm ever arising from a Parsee Volunteer Corps of 800 men, while such a corps would be a strong guarantee for order in a community like that of Bombay, which needs such guarantees perhaps more than any other city in India. We do not forget the fact that other requests of the same order would follow. But we would still face the difficulty, and not shirk it. Our rule must rise to the level of our responsibilities. Suppose a Parsee Corps sanctioned and embodied, and successful; and that the Mahomedans then asked permission to form a Mahomedan corps, we have only to weigh the application and say 'Yes' or 'No' to it, upon an honest forecast of the wisdom, or otherwise, of granting the application. For ourselves we should be strongly disposed to look with favor upon all such applicatition.

NEWS from Siam says that General Granf, ex-President of the United States, has announced his intention of visiting Bangkok in December next. If this is the case, we may expect to see the General also in India. As further instances of Siamese progress, we notice that a municipality will shortly be started in the Siamese capital, that the Siamese Government have taken steps to appoint a consular agent in London and another in Paris, and that a telegraph line from Bangkok to Bang-Pa-in is under construction, and will soon be opened to the public. It is the desire of the Government to have telegraphic communication between the Siamese capital and Calcutta.

A TELEGRAM has been received at Singapore stating that the steamer Gleneagles passed through the Suez Canal on the 19th June. She left that port at 11 a.m. on the 1st, and has thus made the passage in 18 days 5 hours. She left Woosung bar at 5 p.m. on the 24th May, and made the race down to Singapore in 7 days 5 hours. This makes the time to the Canal 25 days 13 hours; and barring accident, the Gleneagles bids fair to beat the Loudon Castle's 41 days home last year, as well as win the race.

THE Malta correspondent of a contemporary gives some information on the equipment of the Expedition which will be read here with surprise:—"As the equipment of the entire force has to be taken over at a valuation by the Imperial Government, Capt. Hawes, of the India Office, has made a very careful survey of the whole of it, and some very startling disclosures have been the result. The Goorkhas got their new equipment just before sailing, and the two Bombay regiments have good and serviceable equipment; but the equipment of the Madras regiment is so old and unserviceable as not to be able to stand a day's hard work in bad weather; the equipment of the Bengal regiments, the 13th and 31st, is not so bad, but it is in a great measure unserviceable, and must be renewed from England at once. The squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers is, as to equipment and saddlery, in a serviceable state; whilst, on the other hand, the saddles of the 9th Bengal Cavalry are unserviceable,—so is the equipment of the 1st Bombay Lancers, who had new swords served out to them, before leaving Bombay, made of such soft and bad metal that they can be bent into any shape and can be very easily cut through. I hear also of a battery with swords of an obsolete pattern; and of revolvers of a long-condemned pattern being served out at Bombay,—revolvers with no half-cock and unsuitable ammunition."

THE *Melbourne Argus*, brought by the mail which arrived yesterday, says,—"Various circumstances have combined to render a cheerful history of the month in Victoria impossible. A renewal of political agitation, a widespread want of employment among the labouring classes, and a distressing shipwreck (an account of which will be found in another column) are the leading items of intelligence since the last Suez mail was despatched."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March ..... Döppler Schanzen ..... Pietke.
Quadrille ..... The Owl ..... Coote.
Selection ..... Op. Die Zauberflote ..... Mozart.
Valse ..... Chants du Ciel ..... Strauss.
Selection ..... On Scotch Airs ..... Burns.
Galop ..... Hussars ..... Ziegler.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Avon from London with a general cargo has arrived at Cochin. Having encountered severe storms on her voyage out, she had to jettison a portion of her cargo, and ship's ropes and sails for the purpose of saving both ship and cargo. This vessel has also cargo for the coast, and will proceed up immediately she finishes discharging her Cochin cargo.

THEFT.—A Hindoo, named Madhowjee Dyall, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a quantity of iron bolts, &c., of the value of Rs. 20, the property of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

RUN OVER BY A BULLOCK CART.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, on view of the body of a labourer who, while passing along the Pareli Road, was knocked down and run over by a bullock cart, which caused his death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Alloo Ismail, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a brass foot measure and a copper seer measure, the property of Jan Mahomed Cassum. The prisoner being a reputed thief, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

SAILORS' GRIEVANCES.—The Bombay correspondent of a mofussil paper takes the side of the captains in the unfortunate contentions that are now so prevalent on boardship; and he speaks with some weight as having himself been before the mast. He lashes out rather vigorously against "poor Jack" as will be seen by the paragraph he quotes:—"There is good deal of ink being consumed over sailors' rights just at present in this port, and more rot was never got together before, because Jack of the present day is the first to leave his ship in the only watertight boat, in case of wreck, and if he does not escape a watery grave it is simply owing to his ignorance of seamanship, for in which the *Rangoon Gazette* criticises very popular and the ridicule to which "Pips" letters exposed it caused all the Government printing to be taken away from the press. As General Fytche is not here, we will not dilate on a theme in which the mention of his numerous foibles, both as a public and private individual, is unavoidable, but pass on to the subject of the second or last Confidential Circular but recently issued by the present Chief Commissioner, of which a mofussil correspondent has sent us a copy. It is terse and wording, however, very different from the first one. It is merely the "extract from orders passed on a case which recently came before him" (the Chief Commissioner) forwarded to the Commissioners and heads of departments for their information and that of officers subordinate to them. The extract in question runs thus:—

"The Chief Commissioner regrets to see from the evidence in the case that both Mr. and Mr. have long formed drinking and immoral connections with the women of the country. With regard to the moral aspect of the matter, the Chief Commissioner has nothing to say that is not better said by each man's conscience, to which the Chief Commissioner is content to leave it. But the matter has a public aspect, and the Chief Commissioner feels it his duty to say that the formation of relations of the kind referred to by officers of Government is dishonouring to the officers who enter into them, *detrimental to their usefulness and efficiency as public servants*, and lays them open to influences and imputation of influences, which not unfrequently interfere with the administration of justice. In future, the Chief Commissioner will not fail to visit with substantial and severe marks of displeasure any case of the kind which may come officially before him."

Now we have no wish to call in question the Chief Commissioner's condemnation of what he terms "degrading and immoral connections," because no European and Christian idea such connections are undoubtedly, and must, we presume, therefore be "dishonouring to the officers who enter into them." But for him to go beyond this and say those connections are "detrimental to their usefulness and efficiency as public servants," and "open to influences, or the imputation of influences, which not unfrequently interfere with the administration of justice," is to confess that he has as yet had but little acquaintance with the ways of Burma. If the Chief's dictum be a correct one, then all we can say is that there have been very little true justice dispensed in the province since it came under British rule. Giving the author of this circular every credit for his desire to improve the lives of Government servants, we cannot help thinking that the remarks in question are very unjust to a large body of men, who although they have not in one respect the qualities of St. Anthony are yet above reproach as regards the performance of public duties. There may be isolated cases of undue influence being exercised by female surroundings of a Government officer and of his allowing himself to be warped by it; but these cases are of no greater frequency than where European wives are concerned. We could point out instances where a mistress presented a gold cup, a diamond ring, pony, cow, or even fruit to the wife of an officer has been considered most effectual in securing the husband's good opinion. Would the Chief Commissioner or any body be justified in concluding from such promiscuous gifts that the husband's position as a Government officer was thereby compromised? The circular was thus in our opinion quite uncalled for, as Government was quite competent to punish any case of undue influence whenever they occurred. The servants of Government whether they be married or merely possess "affinities" of a less creditable nature neither ask nor expect Government to deal with them less leniently than they deserve if they are found guilty of dereliction of duty.

We have no wish to run counter to the generally accepted ideas of morality and are unwilling to conform to them ourselves; but we must take human nature as we find it, and the expediency or otherwise of a man's course of action must be regulated and judged by the nature of his surroundings. An Inspector of Police for instance is sent to a remote district perhaps where he has to live in camp, and where native Europeans or Eurasians are to be found. He must naturally be a good deal thrown into the society of Burmans. He is lonely, and some Burman Myoke or Goung of the village takes compassion on him and offers to find him a suitable wife (according to Burmese ideas). If she is comely and young it is ten chances to one that, after taking a calm survey of his prospects of promotion and of his being able to marry one of his own country women within a reasonable time he succumbs to the temptation. If he treats the girl kindly she in time becomes a most useful helpmate, assisting him by private enquiries among her own people in a detective capacity. Two or three of the most clever police officers we have ever had have owed their success purely to the assistance afforded them by their Burman helpmeets. It is true they might go through the English ceremony of marriage, but how is the act viewed. Such a man is regarded by society as a married man, and there is a renegade to be laboured. Society would almost seem to prefer *rouse* with roving commissions. It does not matter that the latter have run riot over a whole district where they have perhaps been regarded as a demi-god whose mandates and wishes were law, or that they have ruined the peace of two or three families; so long as they do not openly show their morganatic connections with one of these Burmese women it is all right; but we all know that hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue and the sentiment is no doubt a very consoling one; but which is the nobler, we would ask, he who in a manly way avows a connection—a single tie—which is really as much a marriage as some of the lax forms of Scotch marriage, or the man who professes to be immaculate and yet is the veriest rake? There can, we think, be but one reply. We see many people playing at ducks and drakes with their reputations, whose conduct is open to but one construction, and yet we find them as all the balls and dances given during the season, and they are still invested with that virtue, which the Spartans held in so much esteem, of not being found out; but, although we do not constitute ourselves a censor of morals, we think that before roaming off to remote districts to deliver a lecture on chastity to lonely Government servants we should first set about giving a few lessons at home. By all means encourage men to "eschew sack and live cleanly," but to threaten them with "sack" of another kind because they do not see their way to take our advice is an unfair act, and is uncalled-for. We cannot make men moral by Act of Parliament, and there is no use our trying it; besides there has never been an Act of Parliament but what a coach and four could be driven through it. Even therefore if the Indian as much as we like, if we order men to put away "improprieties" they will keep them in secret, perhaps doubling their number, they will regard them as mistresses where they previously treated them as wives, and as mistresses are usually more mercenarily inclined than wives, the latter ties that will be set to work to warp the cause of justice will be about ten times what we have now to complain of; more especially as the women who will consent to accept this secret, not to say degrading, position will certainly come of a much less respectable class than hitherto.

We once more disavow any wish to encourage or even to palliate connections of a lax or illicit nature; all we have to urge is that it is unwise and impolitic to use threatening language on such a subject. We must take human nature as we find it and improve it if we can by good example and kindly advice. It is not to be driven.

THE other day, when giving the history of the British ship Wild Rose during the past two years, we were unable to instance any particulars of her sojourn in Australian waters. We now learn that she put back into Adelaide after having been a month at sea, and that her ballast (mud) was alive from the water she was making. On this occasion also we are informed that some of the crew refused to impel their lives by going to sea in the ship, preferring the alternative of being sent to jail. We hope the questions we have asked about this ship will be answered, and that an independent committee will be named by Government, not only to enquire into this special case, but to report on the rules and regulations of the port, and on the power vested in the port officials, to enquire and prevent similar temptings of Providence. The more we learn of the facility with which crazy vessels and ships of doubtful antecedents get valuable cargoes and insurance out of Calcutta, the more urgent appears the necessity that this opportunity should be taken to reform what is now a scandal to the port.—*Indian Daily News.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

TEMPTATIONS OF THE SEPOY AT MALTA.

MALTA, 16TH JUNE.

IT seems a harsh and almost unjust thing to speak of the absent in other than words of praise, but there can be few who will not acknowledge that words of warning may be suitable, and, if disagreeable, at all timely and valuable. The Indian sepoy here is, it is now quite undeniable, showing weak points in his character that are as unexpected as they are injurious to himself. A more admirably behaved soldier has never served. To see a dranken sepoy in India was a rare, it may be said an unknown sight; to obtain a marked reputation for want of courteous recognition of his superiors was almost, if not quite, as rare; but unless he halts in his tendency to these faults, he will soon obtain a disagreeable notoriety here. This is a harsh statement perhaps, but it is uttered in the hope that it may meet the eyes of those who have the good name of the splendid Indian service at heart as I have. A more gentle, well-behaved, sober body of men never served a country than these well set up and gallant-looking soldiers; to those who know them this is no mere wordy expression but a simple statement of fact; how sad a thing it is then to hear these men spoken of as discourteous to their superiors and not free from the vice of drink. The crime of drunkenness is still happily a rare one, but to have it at all in the ranks of native regiments is an incomprehensible evil to the friends of this soldier. The temptations are no doubt many; the absence of friends may be found trying, the wine and spirit shops of Malta cheap as they are numerous, the restrain of caste loosened, the rude wealth of British soldiers unexpected and gratifying; but still with all this there was no reason to believe that the Indian sepoy would at once and without an apparent struggle fall into a new offence. Those who know Orientals are aware of the difficulty there will be in the minds of departments for this if it once takes root, and it behoves all to lend a hand in stamping out the first appearance of so dangerous an example. It must not be understood that there has been much drunkenness among the Indian regiments here—there has not; indeed it is a rare occurrence, but it has now does exist, and is therefore to be noticed, as one would notice the first cases of an epidemic.

Next, in alluding to the constant remarks as to the habit of sepoys passing officers without saluting, this may appear to a civilian as a small offence, but among soldiers it is a well known sign of a Regiment in which the bonds of discipline are loosely held. But, in the present instance, it is only fair to remember that the sepoy in Malta is quite "off his head;" he has been recently and is treated in a manner quite out of the common. I will not say he he has spoilt: for it would take more than a little attention to do that, but still he is now and again given a position that must be very new to him. Last week a Maltese gentleman insisted upon a sepoy orderly sitting down in an armchair in the coffee-room of an Hotel; the offer was at first declined, but, on pressure, accepted. This is only one instance of many of the well-meaning but ignorant person—ignorant of the customs of the man he was anxious to be kind to. Again the British soldier, who has never been to India takes the sepoy's arm or hand, leads him about, and seems proud of the acquaintance he makes much of, in fact tries all in his power to spoil him. And so the Indian may fairly claim a little indulgence before being judged in the harsh spirit which at first sight is apt to engender. Depend upon it, these little matters will be set right in a very short time. It is to assist in this setting right that these few words have been written.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

THE CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR ON IMMORALITY IN BURMA.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

HAVING glanced through General Fytche's book, "Burma, Past and Present," we fail to find any reference to one of the most memorable events of his official career as Chief Commissioner of British Burma, namely, the issuing of the celebrated "Confidential Circular," enjoining on all Government officers to put away their "improprieties" under the pain of his displeasure and the blighting of their prospects of promotion. As an undue interference with the private lives of official men who kept "impropriestie" it was resented. By those who did not so of and but yet handed in "resignations" was considered an insult, as no one it was justly regarded as the outpourings of a devil turned saint, to be treated with the ridicule it deserved; and the whole matter died a natural death, the only party injured by it being the press, which from the scathing in which the *Rangoon Gazette* criticised the circular and the ridicule to which "Pips" letters exposed it caused all the Government printing to be taken away from the press. As General Fytche is not here, we will not dilate on a theme in which the mention of his numerous foibles, both as a public and private individual, is unavoidable, but pass on to the subject of the second or last Confidential Circular but recently issued by the present Chief Commissioner, of which a mofussil correspondent has sent us a copy. It is terse and wording, however, very different from the first one. It is merely the "extract from orders passed on a case which recently came before him" (the Chief Commissioner) forwarded to the Commissioners and heads of departments for their information and that of officers subordinate to them. The extract in question runs thus:—

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A FUGITIVE PRIMA DONNA.

(Correspondent Daily News.)

NEW YORK, May 31.

THE German prima donna, Madame Pappenheim whom Mr. Mapleson is about to introduce to you in London, is just at this moment the town talk, being the heroine of one of the most remarkable escapades I ever heard of. She has run away from her own farewell benefit concert, and while a large audience was assembled last night in the New York Academy of Music for this testimonial entertainment she was far out at sea, having made her escape from Boston by a freight steamer the day before. Imagine the feelings of the artistes who had given their services for her benefit, of the estimable musician who acted as conductor, of the two hundred ladies and gentlemen (amateurs) who were to sing the choruses of Boscinis *Stabat Mater* and of the people in the audience who had bought tickets for the purpose of giving Madame Pappenheim a good send off, when the time for her appearance came and the prima donna could not be found. The performance began without her, and it was half over—she was not to sing till the second part—before the audience was informed of her absence. At that time nobody in the house knew what had become of her. She had telegraphed from Boston, where she sang the other night, that she would be here yesterday morning. She made appointments with two or three persons to meet her. When these messages were despatched she must have been already on board ship. As for the concert she seems to have paid no attention to it whatever, not even providing for the disposal of the profits from which I infer that there were none. It was not until to-day that we knew what had become of her, and then the news came in a letter to her hotelkeeper. I hope for her sake—and for yours too of course—that she will be liked in London; she could hardly come back to New York, and I am not sure that she would be quite comfortable in Germany, for she ran away from Hamburg in order to come here. I remember a very funny letter which she addressed to a Hamburg newspaper on her departure for America. It was intended to explain her abrupt evasion. She said that having received the offer of a high salary to accompany Her Wachtel on his American tour, she had made repeated requests to the director of the Hamburg Opera to cancel her engagement, and since he persistently refused she had no choice but to break the engagement and go, which she begged the Herr Editor of the *Hamburger Frem denblatt* to believe that she did only from the highest artistic ambition. Believe? Of course he did. How could he refuse a lady a little thing like that. Well Madame Pappenheim has found fame in the United States; she has studied hard and improved greatly since her arrival in the autumn of 1875; but she has found trouble too. Managers have had bad luck, and the most unlucky of all the managers with whom she has had to deal has been herself. Other ventures having come to grief, she took a company of her own in partnership with the Germanized American tenor Adams, and the natural result of that enterprise was bankruptcy, law suits, writs, attachments, arrests, sheriff's officers, &c. The adventure of last night was the close of these miserable vexations. She ran away from debts and judgments. There was an officer waiting for her in the Opera House, and when he found that she had fled, he pounced upon poor Adams just as that wretched man was about to sing "Cujus animam gementem." He sang it with great feeling.

A LITTLE LESSON IN COLLOQUIAL FRENCH.

(Daily News.)

ENGLISHMEN who visit France are often led into laughable mistakes by the use of words which are spelt and pronounced nearly alike on both sides of the Channel, but which yet have a very different meaning in the two countries. Dictionaries, especially the pocket ones, are responsible for many of these blunders, by supplying information in a barren form, which is sure to mislead. For instance, you want to send to a chemist; you look out the word, and find chimiste, apothicaire, neither of which terms is colloquially correct. Chimiste is a man who occupies himself with physical science, and apothicaire has become synonimous with charlatan. The proper word for chemist is pharmacien. The dictionary translates drug as drogue (which has come to signify quack medicine) instead of medicament, and physician as physician, which means a natural philosopher. Tell a French physician that you are suffering from a concussion, and he will imagine you have been robbed, for the word means embezzlement; describe yourself to him as his patient, and his face will be a thing to see, for patient is a term in the executioner's hands—one doomed to violent death. These are little pitfalls against which a dictionary that purports to be guide and companion should warn the stranger. Why does it not?

There are some more words over which Englishmen are continually coming to grief: appartement, libraire, chambre, marchand, gouvernantire, servante, livre, piece, discussion, bonnet, luxuricux. Apartment in English means one room; the symphonious word in French means a suite, a flat, or half a flat. To ask for two rooms one must say deux pieces, not deux chambres, which would be two bed-rooms; and if luxurious furniture be wanted, luxueux is the word, and not luxuriaux. A man who described his tastes with the last adjective would convey that he led an immoral life. The French for library is bibliotheque, librairie being a bookseller's shop; marchand is not merchant, but shopkeeper; servante is maid-of-all-work, and the word is only used in taverns; gouvernante is housekeeper to a single gentleman, and not governess, a distinction which young English ladies ought to bear in mind when they advertise; but governeur, on the other hand, means resident tutor, while tuteur means guardian. An Englishman must not say that he had a discussion, if he wants to convey an idea of friendly argument; discussion is the sort of debate one has with a cabman about his fare, with an hotelkeeper about his bill; it always implies that the two parties grew warm in the dispute. To say that one received injuries in an accident would mean that one had been grossly insulted, though Englishmen often astonish the French by using the word as an equivalent to injury, which should be translated biessure. The French for bonnet is not bonnet (cap) but chapeau; a jaquette is a morning coat with or without skirts; a curate must be described as a vicaire, and a vicar as a cure; a gentilhomme is a nobleman, and our word gentleman has had to be adopted in order to express a man of good education and manners, though the French are less indiscriminate in using the word than we are. In France a man whose country house stands in its own grounds claims to inhabit a chateau, and his garden must be called a parc under pain of hurting his feelings; likewise a person who rents or owns the whole of a town house, where there are no lodgers taken in, calls it an hotel (mansion), no matter how small it may be. To allude to it as votre maison would sound contemptuous and be tantamount to saying "Your place of business." Here it may be noticed that Frenchmen, who learn no language but their own, and expect that all mankind should learn it, are often inordinately amused or annoyed by the mistakes which foreigners make in transposing adjectives so as completely to alter the sense of a sentence. It makes all the difference in French whether an adjective comes before the noun or after it. A grand homme is a great man, but homme grand is merely a tall one; femme brave means a brave woman, but brave femme is a semidisdainful phrase for a good-natured but vulgar woman. As to jeune homme and homme jeune, they look synonymous but they are not. A man remains a jeune homme until about the age of twenty-seven, or until thirty, if he have not settled down till then; he becomes un homme jeune from thirty till thirty-nine; after which, if it be desirable to puff him for matrimonial purposes, he is said until fifty to be in the "flower of his age;" after fifty he becomes a "ripe man," and after seventy "a man of experience." But French girls never let themselves be deluded, and they know as well as possible that one commended to them as a "man-young" is not a "young man." By the way, let it be recollected that the French class men and women as regards their complexion into two categories, the blonde and brune; a man who has coal-black hair is said to be un brun (a brown); if you talked of him as un beau noir, this would mean "a fine negro."

An Englishman who enters a restaurant to lunch, may be moved to ask for cold beef which he must translate rosbif, for if he says bouf froid, the waiter may answer that there is no no bouf, meaning no boiled beef. Bœuf is always used to designate boiled beef, just as soupe stands for the homelier sorts of brothe, which are not served in restaurants—soupe aux chaux a l'oignon, au fromage, &c. All the other kinds of soups are called potages. Two people dining together should order all their dishes pour un (for one), the quantities served for one being always enough for two, and this practice being moreover customary amongst all Frenchmen. But if the waiter has to do with a foreigner he is sure to ask in an airy way—"Pour deux?" and if the customer nods he will get twice more than he and his wife can eat, besides finding his bill heavy. The French for a cup of coffee is une demi tasse half cup, and if the customer wants to take his beverage out of a long glass, where it remains hot longer than in a cup, he calls for a mazagran. "Cognac," which is used with us to designate the finest sort of brandy, means third-rate stuff in cafes. Those little cruets served with the coffee are full of cognac—i.e., corn spirit, which costs twopence-halfpenny the glass, but a connoisseur who wants really fine brandy, distilled from grape, must call for fine champagne, which costs 75 centimes or one franc the liqueur glass. The waiter who receives an order for absinthe or vermouth arrives with two bottles, and cooking his head says, "Pure?" by which he means, "Do you want it neat, or with some sweet syrup of gum?" The answer is give is pure or gommee, according to taste. Beware, now, if desiring a plain glass of beer, to accept the waiter's proposal of bock. It will bring a bottle with an English label, whose contents are more likely to have been brewed at Lille than at Burton, and he will charge 1f. 25c., whereas the ordinary glass of French beer (bock) costs 4d., and is just as good or bad as the more pretentious liquor. Soda water is called in Paris soda simply; if syrup is to be mixed with it, it becomes soda à l'Americaine; and the syrup supplied in cafes is always current and raspberry, unless any other be specially asked for. English ladies who visit a cafe, and who feel at a loss to know what they should order, would do well to try orgeat (sweet almond syrup), cassis (black currant ditto), or eucalyptamine (non-intoxicating absinthe), which are all ladies' drinks, though it must be recollected that French ladies see no objection to taking beer in public. On this point of drinks French manners differ notably from English. A well-bred Frenchwoman will not take wine neat at table, unless it be champagne: and a Frenchman drinks no wine between meals. If you are entertaining him you may offer liqueurs punch, or beer; but, if, under an idea of doing the correct thing, you were to invite him into a cafe and call for a bottle of claret, he would wonder where you had been brought up, it being only the lowest orders in France who drink wine in guise of refreshment. This being the season for ices, our British tourist will have to bear it in mind that glace means a cream ice only, a water ice being sorbet. In grand dinners and at some of the first-rate table d'hotes it has become the fashion of late to serve sorbets au rhum at the end of the courses, that is, before the game, which looks odd; but the thing is done on principles of culinary science. A water ice taken in the middle of dinner gives a brisk fillip to the appetite and makes you fall to on the roast as if the soup, fish, entrees, &c., which had gone before were all nothing. Doctors, of course, speak ill of the practice, and they may be right, for to get up an artificial appetite only means, after all, to overeat oneself when Nature has cried, "enough." This is all we have to say at present about colloquial French.

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The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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